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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1792.

[Whole No. 304.]

READ IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE 17th INST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1792.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, directing the said Secretary to report to the House his opinion of the best mode of raising the additional Supplies requisite for the ensuing year, respectfully submits the following

REPORT

THE sum which is estimated to be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, beyond the provision made by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1792, is

Dols. 675,950 8

The returns which have been received at the treasury subsequent to the Secretary's report of the 23d of January last, among which are those of some principal ports, afford satisfactory ground of assurance, that the quarter ending the last of December was considerably more productive than it was supposed likely to prove; authorizing a reliance that the revenues to the end of the year 1792, will yield a surplus of 150,000 dollars—which may be applied in part of the sum of 675,950 dollars and 8 cents, above stated to be necessary.

Provision remains to be made for the residue of this sum, 525,950 dollars and 8 cents.

Three expedients occur to the option of the government for providing this sum.

One, to dispose of the interest, to which the United States are entitled in the bank of the United States. This, at the present market price of bank stock, would yield a clear gain to the government much more than adequate to the sum required.

Another, to borrow the money, upon an establishment of funds, either merely commensurate with the interest to be paid, or affording a surplus which will discharge the principal by instalments within a short term.

The third is, to raise the amount by taxes.

The first of these three expedients appears to the Secretary altogether unadvisable.

First—It is his present opinion, that it will be found, in various respects, permanently the interest of the United States to retain the interest to which they are entitled in the bank. But,

Secondly—If this opinion should not be well founded, it will be imprudent to dispose of it at the present juncture, since upon a comprehensive view of the subject, it can hardly admit of a doubt, that its future value, at a period not very distant, will be considerably greater than its present—While the government will enjoy the benefit of whatever dividends shall be declared in the interval.

And, Thirdly—Whether it shall be deemed proper to retain or dispose of this interest, the most useful application of the proceeds will be as a fund for extinguishing the public debt. A necessity of applying it to any different object, if it should be found to exist, would be matter of serious regret.

The second expedient would, in the judgment of the Secretary, be preferable to the first.

For this the following reason, if there were no other, is presumed to be conclusive—namely, That the probable increase of the value of the stock may itself be estimated as a considerable, if not a sufficient fund, for the repayment of the sum which might be borrowed.

If the measure of a loan should be thought eligible, it is submitted as most advisable to accompany it with a provision, sufficient not only to pay the interest, but to discharge the principal within a short period. This will, at least, mitigate the inconvenience of making an addition to the public debt.

But the result of mature reflection is, in the mind of the Secretary, a strong conviction, that the last of the three expedients, which have been mentioned, is to be preferred to either of the other two.

Nothing can more interest the national credit and prosperity, than a constant and systematic attention to husband all the means previously possessed for extinguishing the present debt, and to avoid, as much as possible, the incurring of any new debt.

Necessity alone therefore can justify the application of any of the public property, other than the annual revenues, to the current service, or the temporary and casual exigencies of the country—or the contracting of an additional debt, by loans, to provide for those exigencies.

Great emergencies indeed might exist, in which loans would be indispensable. But the occasions which will justify them must be truly of that description.

The present is not of such a nature. The sum to be provided is not of magnitude enough to furnish the plea of necessity.

Taxes are never welcome to a community. They seldom fail to excite uneasy sensations more or less extensive. Hence a too strong propensity, in the governments of nations, to anticipate and mortgage the resources of posterity, rather than encounter the inconveniences of a present increase of taxes.

But this policy, when not dictated by very peculiar circumstances, is of the worst kind. Its obvious tendency is, by enhancing the permanent burthens of the people, to produce lasting distress, and its natural issue is in national bankruptcy.

It will be happy, if the councils of this country, sanctioned by the voice of an enlightened community, shall be able to pursue a different course.

Yielding to this impression, the Secretary proceeds to state for the consideration of the House, the objects which have occurred to him as most proper to be resorted to, for raising the requisite sum by taxes.

From the most careful view which he is able to take of all the circumstances, that at the present juncture naturally enter into consideration, he is led to conclude, that the most eligible mode, in which the necessary provision can at this time be made, is by some additional duties on imported articles.

This conclusion is made with reluctance, for reasons which were noticed upon a former occasion, and from the reflection, that frequent and unexpected alterations in the rates of duties, on the objects of trade, by inducing uncertainty in mercantile speculations and calculations, are really injurious to commerce and hurtful to the interests of those who carry it on.

The stability of the duties to be paid by the merchants is in fact of more consequence to them than their quantum; if within reasonable bounds.

It were therefore much to have been wished, that so early a resort to new demands on that class of citizens could have been avoided, and especially that they could have been deterred until a

general tariff could have been maturely digested, upon principles, which might with propriety render it essentially stationary.

But while there are these motives to regret, there are others of a consoling tendency, some of which indicate, that an augmentation of duties, at the present juncture, may have the effect of lessening some public evils, and producing some public benefits.

It is a pleasing fact, if the information of the Secretary be not very erroneous, that the improved state of the credit of this country enables our merchants to procure the supplies which they import from abroad upon much more cheap and advantageous terms than heretofore, a circumstance which must alleviate to them the pressure of somewhat higher rates of duty, and must contribute, at the same time, to reconcile them to burthens, which being connected with an efficacious discharge of the duty of government, are of a nature to give solidity and permanency to the advantage they enjoy under it.

It is certain also, that a spirit of manufacturing prevails at this time in a greater degree, than it has done at any antecedent period, and as far as an increase of duties shall tend to second and aid this spirit, they will serve to promote essentially the industry, the wealth, the strength, the independence and the substantial prosperity of the country.

The returns for one year, ending the thirtieth of September last, an abstract of which is in preparation to be communicated to the legislature, evince a much increased importation, during that year, greater far than can be referred to a naturally increasing demand from the progress of population, and announce a probability of a more than a proportional increase of consumption; there being no appearance of an extraordinary abundance of goods in the market. If happily an extension of the duties shall operate as a restraint upon excessive consumption, it will be a salutary means of preserving the community from future embarrassment, public and private. But if this should not be the case, it is at least prudent in the government, to extract from the resources necessary for current exigencies, rather than postpone the burthen to a period, when that very circumstance may cause it to be more grievously felt.

These different considerations unite with others which will suggest themselves to induce, in the present state of things, a preference of taxes on imported articles, to any other mode of raising the sum required.

It is therefore respectfully submitted—That the existing duties on the articles hereafter enumerated, be repealed, and that in place of them the following be laid, viz.

WINE S.		Cents.
Madeira of the quality of London particular, per gallon,		56
Ditto London market	per do.	49
Other Madeira wine	per do.	40
Sherry	per do.	33
St. Lucar	per do.	30
Oporto	per do.	25
Teneriffe and Fayall	per do.	20
All other wines 40 per centum ad valorem.		

SPIRITS.		
Those distilled wholly or chiefly from grain.		
Of the first class of proof	per gallon,	28
Of the second do.	per do.	29
Of the third do.	per do.	31
Of the fourth do.	per do.	34
Of the fifth do.	per do.	40
Of the sixth do.	per do.	50

Other distilled Spirits.		
Of the second class of proof and under	per do.	24
Of the third do.	per do.	27
Of the fourth do.	per do.	31
Of the fifth do.	per do.	37
Of the sixth do.	per do.	45

Beer, ale and porter	per do.	8
Steel	per cwt.	100
Nails	per lb.	2
Cocoa	per do.	2
Chocolate	per do.	3
Playing-Cards	per pack	25
Shoes and slippers of silk		20
Shoes and slippers of stained or coloured leather, other than black, for men and women		10
Ditto ditto for children		7
All other shoes and slippers, for men and women, clogs, goloshoes		10
All other shoes and slippers for children		7

ARTICLES ad valorem.		
China wares		
Looking glass, window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, black quart bottles excepted		
Muskets and Pistols		
Swords, cutlasses, hangers, and other fire and side arms		
Starch		
Hair powder		
Waters and		
Glue, 15 per centum ad valorem.		
Cast, tin and rolled iron, and generally all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated		
Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dyeing		
Hats, caps, and bonnets of every sort		
Gloves and mittens		
Stockings		
Millenary ready made		
Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for women's head dresses		
Fans		
Dolls, dressed and undressed		
Toys		
Buttons of every kind		
Carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths		
Sail cloth		
Sheathing and cartridge paper		
All powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, effluences, liquors, or other preparation or composition, commonly called sweet scents, odours, perfumes, or cosmetics		
All dentifrice, powders, tinctures, preparations or compositions for the teeth or gums		
Printed books, except those specially imported for a college, academy or other public or incorporated seminary of learning or institution, which shall be wholly exempted from duty—10 per cent. ad valorem.		

The foregoing duties to be permanently established, and to be appropriated in the first place to the payment of the interest of the public debt; in the second, to such other grants and appropriations as have been heretofore made; and in the third, to the purposes of the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

An addition of two and half per cent. ad valorem, to be made to the duty on all goods heretofore rated at 5 per centum ad valorem.

This addition to be temporary, and accordingly to be so established as that it shall not continue longer, than till the present Indian war shall terminate, and the expenses of carrying it on shall have been defrayed, which will of course include the reimbursement of any sums, that may have been borrowed by way of anticipation of the product of the duties.

It is represented that the present duty on salt operates unequally from the considerable difference in weight in proportion to quantity of different kinds of salt; a bushel weighing from about 56 to upwards of 80 weight. It would have an equalizing effect if the bushel were defined by weight; and if 56 pounds were taken as the standard, a valuable accession to the revenue would result.

This regulation is therefore submitted as a resource upon the present occasion. The rate of duty to remain as it is.

It will be a reasonable accommodation to trade, if it is made a part of this arrangement, to extend the credit for the duty on salt, to a longer term. It is an article, which from the circumstances of its importation, frequently lies on hand for a considerable time; and in relation to the fisheries is usually sold upon a credit of several months.

Some remarks may be proper in regard to the proposed duties;

Those on spirits and wines may appear high. They are doubtless considerable—But there are precedents elsewhere of much higher duties on the same articles. And it is certainly in every view justifiable to make a free use of them for the purposes of revenue.

Wines, generally speaking, are the luxury of classes of the community who can afford to pay a considerable duty upon them.

It has appeared advisable to adhere to the idea of a specific duty per quantity on all the species of wines in most common consumption in the country, and those most susceptible of precise designation; as affording the greatest certainty to the revenue. And to adopt a general ad valorem rate for other kinds, proportioned to the specific duties. This rate is 40 per cent.

This distinction has proceeded from the difficulty of a precise enumeration of all the other kinds of wine, which are and may be imported, and of such an adjustment of specific rates, as will bear some reasonable proportion to the value of the article. The present lowest rate of duty on wines amounts to 200 and 300 per cent. on the value of certain kinds; which may be considered as equivalent to a prohibition.

While therefore ideas of proportion will be better consulted than heretofore, by the proposed arrangement, it is probable, that the revenue will be benefited, rather than injured, by a reduction of the duties on low priced wines.

The considerations which render ardent spirits a proper object of high duties, have been repeatedly dwelt upon. It may be added, that it is a familiar and a just remark, that the peculiarly low price of ardent spirits in this country is a great source of intemperance.

To bring the price of the article more nearly to a level with the price of it in other markets by an increase of duty, while it will contribute to the advancement of the revenue, cannot but prove in other respects a public benefit.

The rates proposed will be still moderate compared with examples in other countries; and the article is of a nature to enable the importer, without difficulty, to transfer the duty to the consumer.

A discrimination is suggested in respect to duties on spirits distilled from grain. To this there have been two inducements—one, that the difference in the duty is conformable to the difference between the cost of the grain spirits usually imported, and that of West-India rum—another, that it is in a particular manner the interest of the United States to favor the distillation of its own grain, in competition with foreign spirits from the same material. In the second division of spirits, the first class of proof is dropped, because none of it comes from the West-Indies; and because any other spirits usually imported which may be of so low a proof are higher priced, even than some of the higher proofs of West-India spirits. The dropping of that class of proof therefore in this case is favorable to the revenue: and favorable to equality.

Several of the other specific duties which are proposed, besides the inducements to them as items of revenue are strongly recommended by considerations which have been stated in the report of the Secretary on the subject of manufactures. The same report states inducements to a 15 per cent. duty on some of the articles, which are mentioned, as proper to be comprized under that rate.

With regard to china and glass, there are two weighty reasons for a comparatively high duty upon them. The use of them is very limited except by the wealthier classes. And both their bulk and liability to damage in transportation are great securities against evasions of the revenue. It will however merit consideration, whether for the accommodation of importers, a longer term of credit ought not to be allowed on these articles.

A duty of two cents per pound on cocoa is less in proportion to value than the present duty on coffee. As an extensive article of consumption, it is a productive one of revenue.

The duty on playing cards can give rise to no question except as to practicability of a safe collection. In order to this it will be proper to super-add certain precautions, which will readily occur in regulating the details of a bill for the purpose. A similar attention will be requisite in regard to the duties on wines. The employment of marks and certificates may advantageously be extended to this article.

The rate of 10 per centum ad valorem it is hoped will not be deemed immoderate in relation to the articles to which it is proposed to apply it. It is difficult to assign rules for what ought to be considered as a just standard. But after the best consideration which the Secretary has been able to bestow upon it, he cannot discover, that any real inconvenience is likely permanently to result from the extension of that rate to the cases proposed.

The addition of 2½ per cent. to the duty on the mass of articles now rated at 5, will constitute an important, though not an excessive augmentation. Nevertheless, it is proposed, that it shall be only temporary—and there is reasonable ground of expectation, that the cause for having recourse to it will not be of very long continuance.

It will not have escaped the observation of the House, that the duties which were suggested in the Secretary's report, on that subject, as encouragements to manufactures, are for the most part included among the objects of this report.

It may tend to avoid future embarrassments, that such abolitions and drawbacks, as shall be deemed expedient, with a view to promoting manufactures, shall accompany the establishment and appropriation of whatever further duties may be laid, for the object in contemplation.

And may be found convenient to qualify the appropriation of the surplus which is to be applied to that object, so to as to let in such other appropriations during the session as occurrences may suggest.

An estimate of the additional revenue which may be expected from the proposed duties is subjoined.

It will occur to the House, that the credit allowed for the duties will require an anticipation of the product by a temporary loan, for which provision in the law will be requisite.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM THE PROPOSED DUTIES.

	Dols.
Madeira wine 300,000 gallons, average increase 12 cents per gallon,	36,000
Other wines 700,000 gallons, average increase 3 cents per gallon,	21,000
Distilled spirits 3,600,000 gallons average increase, allowing for proposed deduction from the duties on domestic spirits, 2 cents,	72,000
Salt, from the equalizing regulation proposed, will probably yield 1-6 more, or 2 cents per bushel on 2,000,000 bushels	40,000
Malt liquors 200,000 gallons at 2 1/2 cents	5,000
Nails and spikes 1,800,000 lb. at 1 cent,	18,000
Cocoa 800,000 lb. at 1 cent,	8,000
Playing cards, 20,000 at 15 cents,	3,000
Other enumerated articles ad valorem at 15 per cent.	10,000
Increased duty on articles rated permanently at 10 per cent. ad valorem, computed at 2 millions of dollars, in value at 3 per cent.	60,000
Temporary addition of 2 1/2 per cent. on the articles now rated at 5, computed on 10,000,000 of dollars,	250,000
	Dollars, 523,500

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
On the Representation Bill.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. PAGE.—I rise not to enter into a debate on the question before you, Sir, because, as I said yesterday, it being out of order, it did not admit of debate: it is true the question is now a little varied, but it comes to the same thing; for if we vote in favor of it, we must vote contrary to a solemn decision of this very committee. What I wish to observe, Sir, is in reply to the member from New Hampshire, who seemed dissatisfied with my ideas of order; and to make one remark on what the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) said as to truth being his aim. As to the point of order, it must be most evident that it is to no purpose to put a question in a committee of the whole, if when the sense of the committee has been taken, another question may be proposed, which may lead to a decision directly contrary to that before made:—but the gentleman tells us that the committee were taken in, that they began too at the wrong end; but surely, Sir, this cannot be said, for the blank in the 16th line was not filled up till after solemn debate; and it was generally understood, that by filling it up, we should fix the principle of the bill. On that question, the ratio of 1 for 30,000 was established, and applied in a clause respecting South-Carolina in such a manner as, without inconsistency, must lead the committee to fill up the blanks now under consideration. But, Sir, if such debating as is contended for be allowable, when can the business before us be finished? How many amendments of this sort may not be proposed? Is it not sufficient for gentlemen to vote against the motion if they dislike it—and then in the House, where they will have a right to be heard, to propose their own amendments? There, if they can convince the House that the committee were in an error, they may correct it—but surely, Sir, the committee cannot now, without violating order, and being charged with a great inconsistency, agree to the motion before you. Truth is my aim, said the member from Massachusetts: it is mine as much as his:—but, without pretending to decide whether his construction of the constitution is right or not, I will ask him, how are we to arrive at the truth we now aim at; that is, how find the numbers to be inserted in the blanks, if his construction be right? For, according to that construction, we must apply the ratio to the whole federal number of the United States, before we can find the number of representatives for any one state; and can this be done till South-Carolina has made the return of the census?—and if this construction be right, may not South-Carolina, if it be the interest of that state to retain its present representation, keep back that return? This construction then is attended with an insuperable difficulty; and indeed I think with my colleague (Mr. Madison) was never thought of till lately within this House. Our constituents put the construction which the majority of the committee and of the House have hitherto put on the constitution; and several states have shewn by their acts that their construction is the same.

Mr. Vining said, if by consolidation is meant a consolidation of interests, he gloried in the idea; but if a consolidation of states is intended, he

was opposed to such an idea as much as any member on the floor. Adverting to Mr. Findley's idea of local interests being represented, he contended he had given up the contest; for if the gentleman is sincere, he must concede that the proposition now under consideration, more perfectly accorded with that idea than his own—Virginia represented as Delaware, would have but about 10 members—are the local interests then of Delaware represented by one member, when Virginia is represented by 21?

Mr. Murray hoped that number would not be inserted. If however the motion were carried, he wished its friends would, if consistent with order, amend the preliminary section of the bill, by inserting the principle under which this motion is made. The principle is, that the ratio of 30,000 is to be applied to the aggregate number of the continent, and not to the aggregate number of each state. He could not, on the fullest and most liberal reflection, give his assent to such a principle; but observed that at all events some principle, whatever it might be, ought to show that the vote of the house was regulated by rule rather than expedience. On a question so important as that of representation, the measure agreed to ought to result from some established principle. As the bill now stands, it will appear altogether arbitrary; and rights in which all are concerned, seem to flow more from grace, and the strength of majority, than settled system. If there is a principle in the bill, it is to be discovered merely in its provisions—whereas on such a subject its light, destined to guide the understanding, ought to be steady and apparent, and not glimmer dimly through the intricate windings of various provisions—these ought to have been natural conclusions, resulting from the principle, rather than the sources from which it is to be inferred. It ought to have been settled as soon as the bill came in, and before a vote indicative of it had been moved. As the whole of this subject had been hitherto completely sifted, he would make but one or two remarks. The framers of the constitution could never have thought of this mode of applying a ratio. All the guards in favor of state governments, show that the states were viewed respectively and severally. The laws relative to elections, are entirely and exclusively in the hands of the states. Had the convention intended the aggregate of the whole, and not of states, should be the object of apportionment by ratio, they would have kept the election law in the hands of Congress—they would have empowered Congress to divide the continent into districts. If New-Hampshire has 5 members here, and her aggregate divided by 30,000 would give her but 4 (which is the case) she will have an undue influence on this floor; as the weight and power that any state has here, ought to be but equal to her numbers. It has been laid down as doctrine here, that every member represents the whole. He could not comprehend the force of that position in the use and latitude in which it was applied. He would not annex any meaning to theoretical truths, which did not admit of a wholesome practice. A member here represents his constituents—he legislates for the whole. The people whose rights and interests are the subject of legislation, are a whole—from their unity of interests, and from their union of government, results the general duty of the representative. His responsibility to his own circle of constituents, is on his duty discharged or neglected to the whole; because the true good of the several parts consists in the general prosperity of the whole. Where, he said, a member represents one district, he meant to give, and show, a truth, on the use of which alone he could conceive a practical operation to the principle of responsibility could be obtained. Any other idea of responsibility which he had ever heard, was too refined for common use. If a member from one part of the union is to be the representative of a part which does not elect him, agreeably to this fractional doctrine, he cannot be held in check or controul by them; and the very reason that may make him hateful to them, may ingratiate him among those from whom he actually comes. Instead of cementing confidence, such a predominance given any one state beyond what her numbers entitle her to, will sow discord and jealousy.—He had an amendment ready to offer, which was, to strike out the words in the fifth line, “within the several states,” and to insert these words, “agreeably to a ratio of one member for every 30,000.” He would vote against the motion, and against the principle on which it was founded, which, though not specified in the bill, was obvious, and take the liberty of moving his amendment, if the motion now before the committee failed, which he hoped would be the case.

Mr. Boudinot said he could have wished that, as the house had gone into a committee of the whole, the gentleman (Mr. Murray) had brought forward a proposition, as he is abundantly able to do, which would give the bill the consistency he wished for. He then entered into a defence of the proposition, and justified its friends from the charge of inconsistency. He had been in fa-

vor of 40,000—if that had been agreed to, he should have applied it as it is now proposed in respect to 30,000. He replied to several objections, by explaining the constitution.

Mr. Benson moved an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Vining's proposition, expressly apportioning the representation on the aggregate number of the people of the United States—this he moved in conformity to the idea of Mr. Murray, who contended that there was no principle in the bill.

Mr. Vining, on this, withdrew his proposition. The debate was continued on Mr. Benson's motion, and was finally negatived—33 to 24.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

On the motion to recede from the disagreement of the House to the amendments of the Senate to the Representation Bill—the ayes and noes are as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sylvester, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward—31.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Heister, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Page, Parker, Seney, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Wyllis—29.

The Senate's amendments being adopted by the House, the bill is reduced to a single section, as follows:

“Be it enacted, &c. that, from and after the 2d day of March, in the year 1793, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 members, elected within the several states, according to the following apportionment: that is to say, within the state of New-Hampshire, 5; within the state of Massachusetts, 16; within the state of Vermont, 3; within the state of Rhode-Island, 2; within the state of Connecticut, 8; within the state of New-York, 11; within the state of New-Jersey, 6; within the state of Pennsylvania, 14; within the state of Delaware, 2; within the state of Maryland, 9; within the state of Virginia, 21; within the state of Kentucky, 2; within the state of North-Carolina, 12; within the state of South-Carolina, 7; and within the state of Georgia, 2.”

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

A memorial was read from the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the additional duties proposed in the report on Ways and Means.

The bill for extending the time prescribed by law for the payment of the duties on teas, was read the first and second time, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States. The committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the bill, and made one amendment, which was reported to the House.

This amendment was, to strike out the clause which provides that the coin shall bear the impress of the President's head for the time being. On the question to agree to this amendment, the Ayes and Noes were as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Baldwin, Clark, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gregg, Heister, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Niles, Page, Seney, J. Smith, Sterrett, Schoonmaker, Sumpter, Tucker, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Wyllis—26.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Brown, Gilman, Gordon, Goodhue, Huger, Hartley, Hillhouse, Key, Learned, Livermore, Sturges, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sylvester, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward—22.

It was then voted to substitute the words “a device emblematical of Liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty.”—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The bill for establishing a Mint, and to regulate the Coins of the United States, was read the third time, and, after some debate, was passed—The Ayes and Noes being as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Brown, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Page, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Williamson—32.

N O E S.

Messrs. Clark, Findley, Giles, Gordon, Grove, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Niles, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, I. Smith, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, White—22.

Philadelphia, March 28.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the petition of the Directors of the Ohio Company of Associates. The following resolutions, in substance, were agreed to by the committee, viz.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That a title be made to the Company for so much of the land as they have already paid for.

"Resolved, That in addition to the above quantity of lands, there be also granted to the Ohio Company, 214,285 acres, being the proportion they were by resolve of Congress authorized to pay in army rights, upon their delivering to the Secretary of the Treasury rights sufficient for the purpose.

"Resolved, That there be also granted to the said Company, 100,000 acres, to make good one thousand lots of 100 acres each, appropriated by said Company as bounties to such as shall become settlers, &c.

"Resolved, That a title to the remainder of the 1,500,000 acres, be made to the Company, on their paying the sum of cents per acre, &c."

These resolutions being adopted by the House, a committee was appointed to report a bill in conformity thereto.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that they have disagreed to the amendment of the House to the bill for establishing a Mint, &c. and that they have agreed to the amendments of the House to the bill supplemental to the act making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers.

The House took into consideration the disagreement of the Senate to their amendment to the Mint Bill.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the House should recede from their amendment.—This motion occasioned a long debate, which continued till half after 3 o'clock, and was determined in the negative—the Ayes and Noes being as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward—24.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, White, Williamson—32.

The House then voted to adhere to their amendment. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

The following motion laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Giles, was taken into consideration, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute an enquiry into the causes of the late defeat of the army under the command of Major General St. Clair; and also into the causes of the detention or delays which are suggested to have attended the money, clothing, provisions, and military stores for the use of the said army; and into such other causes as may in any manner have been productive of the said defeat.

After some debate a motion was made to refer the resolution to a select committee, this motion was negatived—28 to 22. The resolution was then divided, and the ayes and noes called on the first part as far as the words General St. Clair—and were ayes 21, noes 35. The rest of the resolution fell of course.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved the following resolution:—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the failure of the late expedition under Gen. St. Clair, and that the said committee be empowered to call for such persons, papers and records as may be necessary to assist them in such inquiry.

This motion was adopted—ayes 44—noes 10; and a committee of seven appointed accordingly.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that the Senate recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the House to the Mint Bill.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear informed the House that the President has this day approved and signed two acts, one an act to provide for the settlement of the claims of sundry persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established; the other an act making provision for widows, orphans and invalid pensioners.

The following resolution in substance was agreed to:—Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War be directed to return to the House the petitions of invalids and others which have been referred to them, whose cases are comprehended in the acts already passed, with the papers accompanying the same—and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw such petitions.

The report on the petition of the officers of the levies was taken into consideration—this report was in favor of the petitioners—and was disagreed to.

Mr. Madison, after stating some objections to the resolution introduced by Mr. Fitzsimons, and which was adopted, moved to reconsider said resolution, for the purpose of agreeing to the following—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make enquiry into such circumstances connected with the late unsuccessful expedition under the command of General St. Clair, as may be proper to be reported to this House—This motion meeting with some opposition, was laid on the table. Adjourned.

N E W - Y O R K, March 23.

A Meeting was held at Corne's Hotel, on Wednesday last, of the merchants and dealers in flocks, when they came to a resolution, that after the 21st of April next, they will not attend any sale of flocks at public auction; and also appointed a committee to provide a proper room for them to assemble in, and to report such regulations relative to the mode of transacting their business, as in their opinion may be proper.

Official accounts have been received, at the War-Office, from Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilkinson, advising of his having visited the field of action of the 4th of November last, and returned to Fort Washington without having seen any Indians.

He commenced his march from Fort Washington the 25th of January, with two companies of the second regiment, and one hundred and thirty volunteer militia cavalry of Columbia district, in the vicinity of Fort Washington. The snow being deep, retarded the march of the party so that it did not reach Fort Jefferson, 68½ miles distant, until the 30th of January, where the snow was two feet deep on a level.

Bad weather prevented the march from Fort Jefferson, until the 3d of February, when, from the path being excessively bad for the infantry, Colonel Wilkinson ordered them to return to Fort Washington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at 10 o'clock the 4th of February, being 29 miles from Fort Jefferson.—A description of the spectacle which the field presented, tho' covered with twenty inches deep of snow, would be offensive to humanity.

The Colonel buried as many of the dead as could be discovered. He found all the cannon-carriages, but three, rendered unfit for service; on one of which, a four pound iron cannonade continued mounted. The other cannon could not be discovered, being probably covered by the snow, or ice, or buried in the vicinity. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron separated, which, with the three carriages, and cannonade, were placed on sleds, and taken to Fort Jefferson—to which place the party returned on the 5th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the 4th February.

"Not a tree or bush, or scarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of the army, which had not been marked by a ball."

On the 11th of February, after Col. Wilkinson had left Fort Jefferson, it appears that Capt. Shayler, the commanding officer, Lieut. Bissell, Mr. Mason, Mr. Kibbey, Mr. Fowler, with Capt. Shayler's son, and a soldier, being about half a mile distant from the fort, searching for some hickory wood, for the purposes of the fort, were suddenly fired upon by a number of Indians, dressed in blue coats. Mr. Mason and young Mr. Shayler were killed upon the spot.—The Captain escaped to Fort Jefferson with an arrow sticking in him—Lieut. Bissell and two others (not named) escaped to Fort Hamilton, and one was still missing. Capt. Shayler is arrested, and will be tried at a general Court-Martial, for leaving his garrison contrary to orders.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, between the Miami Rivers, dated Feb. 14.

"General Wilkinson arrived at the fatal spot on the 1st February, and as there was a considerable crust on the snow, and the horses legs were much cut, and it was not known how far it was to any of the Indian towns, nor the direct course—a fatigue party of 40 was ordered out to bury the dead—the rest being busily engaged in looking for the cannon, and fitting up the carriages.—The cannon could not be found—supposed to be thrown into a large creek hard by, which was froze over—every possible search was made, but in vain. The party returned to Fort Jefferson, bringing with them one howitz, one six pound carriage, two three pound ditto, and four sleds with double teams loaded with iron. The carriages which could not be brought away, were destroyed. I am told there is nine months provision in Fort Jefferson.

"I am very impatient to know what Government are about to do for us. We certainly are citizens, and, from the principles of the compact, are entitled to protection as much as you in Philadelphia—and I doubt not the fathers and guardians of our country, view the matter in the same point of light.

"P. S. We had a report that Capt. Shayler and Lieut. Kibbey, of the militia, were killed—but by the arrival of an express from Fort Jefferson, it is found that Capt. Shayler is not killed—but Capt. Shayler's son, and Commissary Mason. Lieut. Kibbey went out with a party and brought in the two slain, who were scalped."

The proposition that the debates of the Senate of the United States should be public was negatived in Senate on Monday last by a majority of seventeen.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is prorogued to the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in May next.—The Governor was requested to transmit the copy of an address to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the assumption of the residue of the State debts. Among other acts, they have passed a Canal bill, Bank bill, Militia bill, &c.

A committee of the House was appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on opening a gallery to the Senate chamber—the result does not appear.

Two vessel loads of Negroes and Mulattoes sent from Port-au-Prince to the Bay of Honduras, have since arrived at Jamaica; these wretches were banished from Port-au-Prince for having borne arms against the whites. The government of Jamaica, it is said, gave orders to have them sent to Cape Francois under an escort of two men of war—where they have since arrived.

The Grand Jury of the county of Chatham, Georgia, have formally returned thanks "to the Hon. J. Jackson, Esq. for his patriotic exertion in bringing to view certain mal-practices at a late election in the lower district of that state, for a Representative to Congress."

The French frigate which arrived here on Friday from Cape-Francois, brings no intelligence of consequence.—It is said she is to load with flour and return immediately.

Much time was spent in the House of Representatives on Saturday, before they could agree on a proper device for the Federal coins. But, instead of the emblematical figure of liberty which they have adopted, how simple and *a-propos* it would have been, since they have retained the Eagle on one side, to have placed fifteen emblematical pigeons on the other—A device, which perhaps (all things considered) would be much more in character. Nat. Gaz.

The EAGLE, the arms of the United States, is a device of the old Congress; The symbol of office borne by the Serjeant at arms to the PRESENT Congress has an Eagle on the top—so that it appears both the old and new Congress had a latent design against the pigeons!

A hint for the several states to appoint each a short hand writer to attend and take down the debates of Congress, has been published—the object is to obtain a complete, full, and impartial statement of every speech made in the House of Representatives.

The Indian Chief, from the Oneida nation, who was buried in this city on Wednesday last, was about 26 years of age, and named *Ojibeta*; the appellation of *Pierre Jaquette*, or *Oisequette*, having been assumed several years ago in compliment to the Marquis de la Fayette. The hardship of his journey to the seat of government occasioned a pleurisy, which carried him off. He has left a wife and several children.

From the return of the Marshal of the District of Kentucky, it appears, that that young country contains,

Free white males of 16 and upwards,	15154
including heads of families,	
Free white males under 16,	17057
Free white females, including heads of families,	28922
All other free persons,	114
Slaves,	12430
Total	73677

The following was received by express from N. York.

To the HOLDERS of ENGAGEMENTS under the Signature of the Subscriber.

New-York Prison, March 24, 1792.

IT is with regret that the subscriber finds himself disappointed in bringing forward to his creditors, on this day, such specific propositions for the ultimate redemption of his debts, as he had once reason to expect.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen, (all of whom stiled themselves his friends, and amongst whom some were really so) it was thought advisable to postpone the publication of the plan he had in view, till it was supported by them in such a manner as they conceived most likely to ensure success.

But (the causes of such change it is not necessary to detail) the malice of open enemies, and the insidious insinuations of pretended friends, have chilled the first glow of benevolence; and left to the subscriber the guardianship of his own fame, and that of the interest of all his creditors. A sacred trust! which the subscriber pledges himself to discharge with fidelity and honor.

In this view it is proposed by him as follows:

1st. That he will within nine months, computed from the present date (or sooner, if possible) make a settlement of all his concerns, point out the sources and amount of his losses, and constitute an adequate fund for the ultimate redemption of the principal and legal interest of all his debts.

2d. That this fund shall be so formed as not to place it within his own reach, to divert it from the objects of its destination.

3d. That he will make prompt arrangements for the reimbursement in the first instance, of all advances made by distressed widows or orphans, mechanics and tradesmen, to whom any considerable delay would operate as ruin.

4th. That till the above objects are effected, the walls of a prison shall secure that confidence which he feels might have been justly placed in his honor.

5thly. That, trusting to time and a conscience void of intended injury for justification, he at present leaves to his enemies the cruel triumph of sporting over his afflictions—and to a generous people, who may still be mindful of his public and private services, the protection of a virtuous wife and innocent family. WM. DUER.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Perseverance,	Boys,	Bourdeaux,
Schooner Betsey,	Earle,	St. Domingo,
Sloop Illinois,	Story,	W. Indies.

Articles omitted shall appear in our next.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/	pr. £. 105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	19/6	97½ do.
Indents	12/	60 do.
Half shares Bank Stock—57 per cent. premium.		
3 per Cents and Deferred 6 per Cents were purchased by the Treasurer of the United States at the above prices last week.		

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days last past, from the Subscriber, the following NOTES, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15; payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4; payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1304, Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9; payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239, Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes, of any one offering them for sale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, in the Territory of COLUMBIA. A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan; and its destination will point out to him the number, size, and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building, in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, in the Territory of COLUMBIA. A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room } sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each. } these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Representatives }
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter }
A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area }
An Antichamber or Lobby to the last }
12 Rooms of 600 square feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of April next, at the House of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of Perth-Amboy, or at private Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and salt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of said city; is a great part bounded on the found, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill seat. There are on the farm several eligible situations for building, with delightful prospects, excellent brooks and springs; a large apple orchard, and some fruit trees of other kinds, and a sufficient quantity of fire-wood. The soil is good for grass and most kinds of grain, and may at small expense, from the convenience of the salt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jersey. It will be sold all together, or in two or three divisions, as shall appear best to suit those inclined to purchase.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of sale, apply to the subscribers.

JOHN HALSTED, and
MATTHIAS HALSTED.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor Lewis Johnston, deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemen's Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.—The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and } Trustees to the said Estate.
BOWES REED, }

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, wherein the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expense of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern states and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792.

(cp6w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN CRAIG, JOHN BILDERBACK, SAMUEL BARBER, AQUILA HUTCHENS, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, GABRIEL WESTLONG and HUGH GUNNING, insolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the County of Salem, in the State of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the said County on application to them made, have appointed the sixth day of April next for the said Creditors to appear before any two or more of the said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estate, respectively, should not be made, and they be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.

(31)

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorized to complete their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so completed, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of completing such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to complete any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,
(epist) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

The Universal Tontine

IS opened THIS DAY at the office of Messrs. HAZARD and ADDOMS, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, for the purpose of forming a Society, by a Subscription on Lives, to continue associated for the period of 21 years; its principal object is to effect a Union of public and private interests, and the Terms of Admission are easy, being calculated particularly to favor the less opulent citizens.

The Articles of Association, in which the principles of the Tontine are detailed, may be had of Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-Street.

N. B. Subscriptions will be received from 10 to 1 o'clock, daily, till the whole number is subscribed, according to the articles.

March 19, 1792.

(31)

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

A
SYSTEM for the DISCIPLINE of the ARTILLERY
in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA;

OR,
THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.
IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatise on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for composition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and since in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.

The price to subscribers, One Dollar each volume—to non-subscribers, One French Crown each volume: and those who subscribe for six sets, shall have a seventh gratis.

This work shall be published as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Bookellers in the United States of America.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £.750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, }
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE, }

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Post-Master, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills will be attended to—and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792.

(cp3m)

THE EDITOR of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, most earnestly requests that those of his subscribers, whose arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as soon as possible—at farthest, before the first day of June next.

Those persons who shall be disposed to patronize this GAZETTE after the Post-Office Law shall go into operation, will please to signify their intention to the Deputy Post-Masters in the United States, who are requested to forward such subscriptions as may be received, to the Editor, previous to the said first of June.—The terms of subscription are Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the first six months.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
T E A S,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-Street, on or before the first day of April next.—Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
of the City and Liberties.

Philad. Feb. 23, 1792.

Difmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Palquank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792.

(cp19a)

FOR SALE, BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lambertton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the easterly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 30 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a spacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, rat proof, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a spacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into small fields, all well watered, highly improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poles, and rails of chestnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-Street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792.

(cp1)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-Street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

Blank Powers to receive the interest, and for the transfer of principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.